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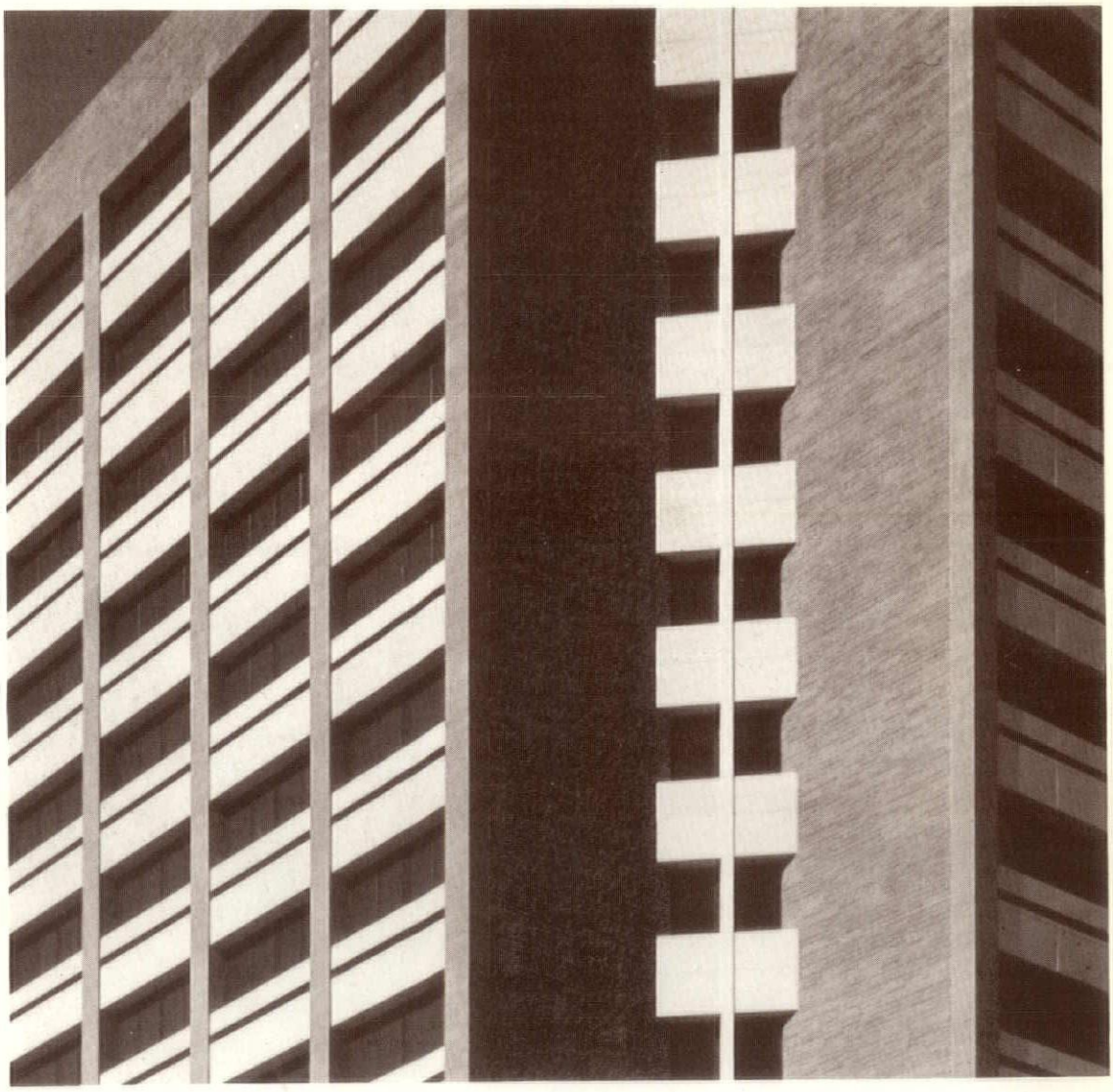

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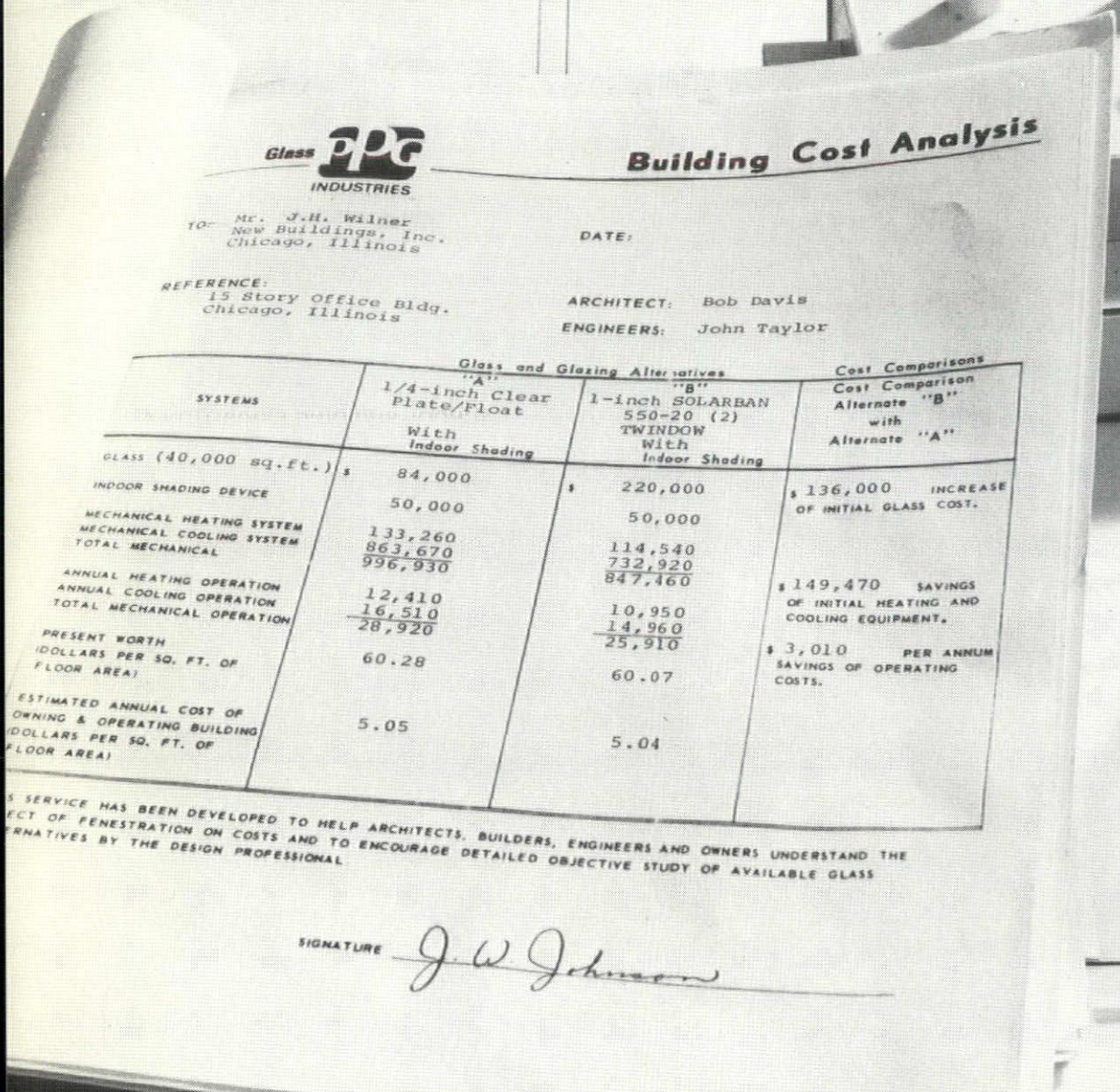

Glass PPG INDUSTRIES

Building Cost Analysis

TO: Mr. J.H. Wilner
New Buildings, Inc.
Chicago, Illinois

DATE:

REFERENCE:
15 Story Office Bldg.
Chicago, Illinois

ARCHITECT: Bob Davis

ENGINEERS: John Taylor

SYSTEMS	Glass and Glazing Alternatives "A" 1/4-inch Clear Plate/Float With Indoor Shading	"B" 1-inch SOLARBAN 550-20 (2) TWINDOW With Indoor Shading	Cost Comparisons Cost Comparison Alternate "B" with Alternate "A"
GLASS (40,000 sq.ft.)	$ 84,000	$ 220,000	$ 136,000 INCREASE OF INITIAL GLASS COST.
INDOOR SHADING DEVICE	50,000	50,000	
MECHANICAL HEATING SYSTEM	133,260	114,540	
MECHANICAL COOLING SYSTEM	863,670	732,920	
TOTAL MECHANICAL	996,930	847,460	$ 149,470 SAVINGS OF INITIAL HEATING AND COOLING EQUIPMENT.
ANNUAL HEATING OPERATION	12,410	10,950	
ANNUAL COOLING OPERATION	16,510	14,960	
TOTAL MECHANICAL OPERATION	28,920	25,910	$ 3,010 PER ANNUM SAVINGS OF OPERATING COSTS.
PRESENT WORTH (DOLLARS PER SQ. FT. OF FLOOR AREA)	60.28	60.07	
ESTIMATED ANNUAL COST OF OWNING & OPERATING BUILDING (DOLLARS PER SQ. FT. OF FLOOR AREA)	5.05	5.04	

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SIGNATURE J. W. Johnson

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THE STATE ORGANIZATION OF THE AIA

EMPIRE STATE ARCHITECT

DECEMBER 1972 VOLUME 32, NUMBER 4

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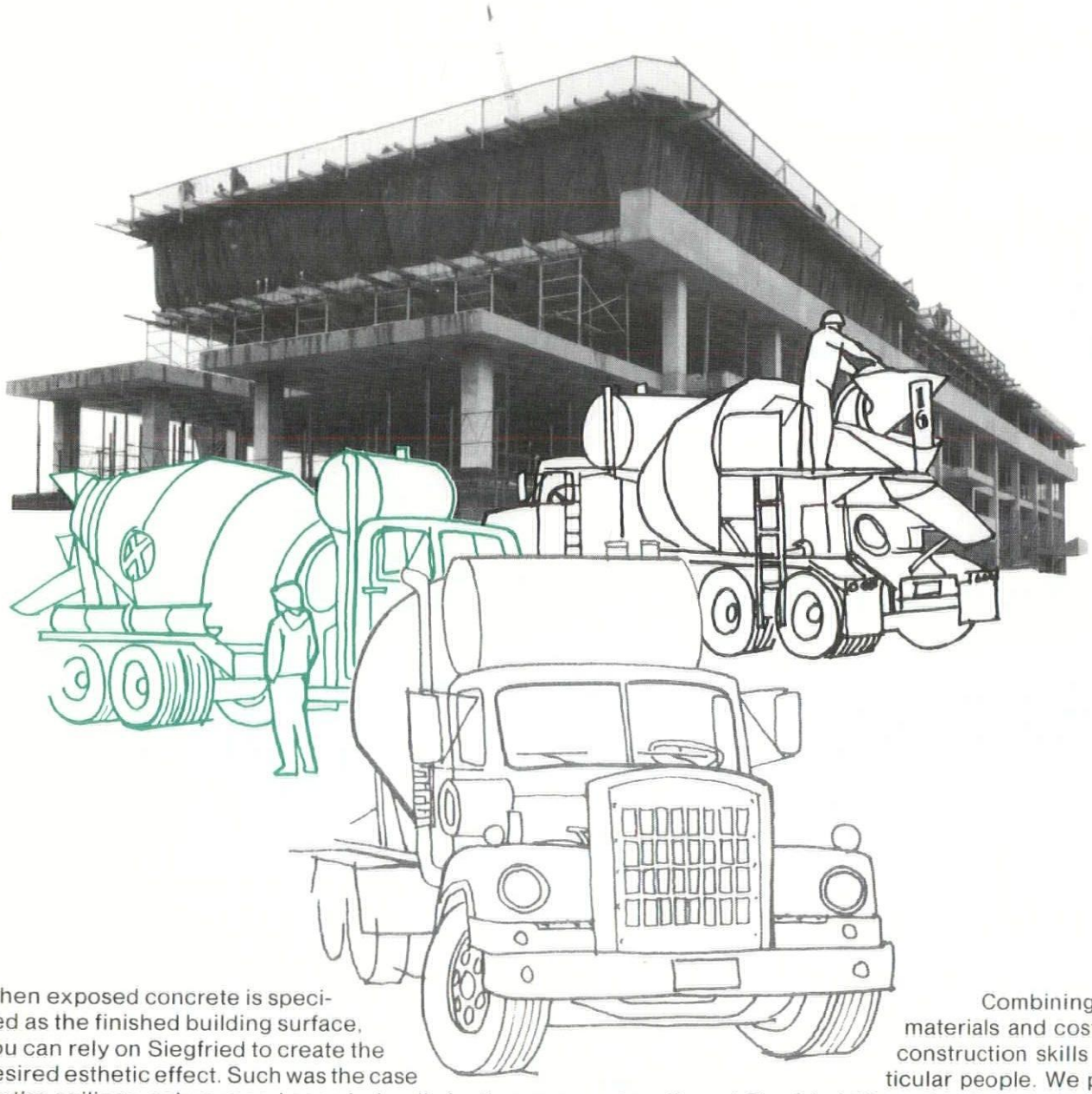

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Exploring The State's Role In The Implementation Of The National Policy Task Force's Report

By GEORGE A. DUDLEY, A.I.A.

Chairman of the
NEW YORK STATE COUNCIL ON ARCHITECTURE

Excerpts from a Speech given at the
New York State Association of Architects
Annual Convention, Rochester, New York
October, 1972.

A vital part of the report of the National Policy Task Force is its recommendation that model legislation be developed for enactment at the State level to "put the urban growth concept into practice". This recognizes the basic fact that, under our Federal Constitution, the legal authority and control of land remains in the hands of the State. While there have been many approaches by the Federal Government affecting the form of urban growth, Federal control of the land itself has basically been resisted on Constitutional grounds. Professor Burnham Kelly, a member of our Council and expert in the area of legal bases for federal, state, and local planning and development, reminds me that this issue has been considered closed since the classic case epitomizing this relationship, i.e. the "Louisville Case" in the early days of the Federal Public Housing Program.

This has meant that, in the several phases and forms of the Federal Government's interest in metropolitan problems, it has not been able to act directly since the power for action at a regional or state level must derive from the State, sometimes directly, or more often by delegation to the cities and counties involved. Thusfar, metropolitan action has generally been based on informal agreements between groups of municipalities or counties. Federal incentives have taken the form of "carrots" or through assistance in the form of grants or other subsidies which are conditioned on the recipient units gaining clearance and approval from whatever metropolitan or regional entity may be in existence.

In actuality, there have been few theorists of government structures who recommend additional levels of government; I do not read the Task Force Report as looking toward such a development. Rather, the report correctly works from the Federal level through the States to the local level of municipal or county governments. However, it does not appear to me that adequate emphasis has been given to this very vital link. The assumption is implicit in the report that the States have adequate planning and control mechanisms already available to the A.I.A. and its program of implementation of the National Policy. My experience indicates that there are relatively few States which have adequate planning bodies, certainly virtually none where the planning entity has significant implementation or directive powers. In the case of New York State, the original Office for Regional Development, later developed into the Office for Planning Coordination, has now been reduced in scope and function to the present Office of Planning Services. This development in the last session of the Legislature came just at a time when in general there is a growing emphasis, as reflected in the Task Force report, on our States' taking back a more primary role in such areas of metropolitan growth, in new town development (in both of these cases, New

(continued)

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York's Urban Development Corporation is properly cited by the report as an excellent example of this), in the area of industrialized housing (such as the recent law passed by California to encourage industrialized construction), and in other aspects of our continuing urbanization. The law recently passed in Massachusetts to reduce or remove impediments to low-cost housing is another example of this trend in State legislation which, unfortunately, has not been matched or paralleled in the adequate overall planning agencies.

I believe the States should be encouraged and assisted in the establishment of administrative units capable of carrying through the recommended enactment of the proposed model legislation and more importantly, to continue to provide the power for its implementation and the control of its objectives and developmental procedures on the way to formal action.

In checking with Michael Barker at our National Headquarters, I find that the status of the approaches to the States is apparently relatively slow. Archibald Rogers has talked with the Governor of Ohio in the hopes that Ohio could be used as a test case for implementation with little or no result thus far. Proposed legislation there is currently stalled in Legislature. Rogers has also talked with several other Governors, but again, with not much positive results so far.

Presentations were made for several State Association meetings, such as Florida, California, Michigan, Texas, and now here tomorrow by Rogers. These Associations are attempting to implement the Task Force Policy by means of legislation, but again, without much positive results to date. Vigorous legislative programs affecting architecture have been going on for quite some time in many States, but I understand the emphasis has mainly been on what are refered to as "bread and butter" issues, To date, no specific programs for State implementation of the Task Force has yet been developed at the National level, but it is anticipated that guidelines will be available during '73. The American Law Institute has a Model Development Code specifically aimed at State Land Use Planning and it is my understanding that the A.I.A. guidelines may relate to or be based on that and will be broader and briefer.

The scale of the need for the development of adequate state planning agencies is indicated by the bill which Senator Henry Jackson submitted to Congress in June providing for an authorization of more than 800 million dollars for "the creation and implementation of plans for land use in every State". The degree of present Congressional commitment to such action was subsequently indicated by the bill being seriously weakened on the Senate floor, although it was passed, but it did not even get out of committee in the House. Plans are underway for the resubmission of a similar bill at the next session

and could be a most vital element in starting on the Task Force proposals.

Therefore, I first recommend that the Institute support the state professional organization in evaluating the ability and effectiveness of such llanning bodies as already exist and in working directly with the state administration in insuring that the state is prepared to be the most important element in the implementation of the National Policy.

Secondly, I recommend that your New York Association meet with Mr. Richard Wiebe, the Director of the Office for Planning Services, and his associates to fully inform them as to the recommendations and the plans of the Institute to gain their cooperation in laying the groundwork for the actions which we will be recommending to the State. Our Council on Architecture stands ready to organize and participate in such a meeting and I would be very happy to hear from your officers if they agree with this proposal. It would be my recommendation at such an informational meeting that Governor Rockefeller be requested to establish a top-level Governor's Committee to bring together the key elements in the implementation of the policy.

A serious problem which will arise if any congressional action is taken at the scale indicated by Senator Jackson's bill. or if the National A.I.A. can effectuate other legislative action, will be the need for trained personnel willing to work within governmental units at all levels to carry out the elements of the program. In my opinion, new talent with adequate professional training but, more importantly, motivation to serve in the public sector, must be found. I believe that the National A.I.A., working with State organizations, should now institute a program of recruitment and training of such personnel to ultimately be deployed throughout the state and local agencies, to staff these governental units which must be created or expanded if the program is to be moved ahead.

Finally, the communication of the basic purposes and specific recommendations of the Task Force land-use policy to the public in general, and the decision-makers specifically, must also be prepared far more effectively than has been the record of similar public education programs in similar areas of concern in the past. I want to report to you that our Council on Architecture has embarked upon a program in this field which can serve as a testing ground for techniques which must be developed. With a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, which New York State matched for the first year of a five-year program, we are initiating a set of activities to develop "Public Awareness of Architecture and the Quality of the Man-Made Environment." We already have for distribution, an initial statement of the plans for this program. Copies of our Brochure "Do You Like What You See Around You?" are having their first distribution at this convention. As indicated in it, our next step will be the establishment of a mailing list of community leaders across the state in both public and private areas, leaders of community development groups, and all others with civic and environmental concern. Incidentally, the prime author of the brochure is a local Rochesterian, Howard Hosmer, a leading local Journalist, and managing news editor for WHEC-TV.

Currently, a Community Leaders Notebook is being produced also, for city planners, urban renewal leaders, community developmnt groups, mayors, other local officials, and civic groups. It will contain basic environmental design information on the design/construct process for these decision-makers. It will be looseleaf so that frequent mailings from the Council such as commissioned documents, A.I.A. materials, excerpts from magazines, speeches, important legislation, sources of funding, etc., can be readily inserted. Conferences, seminars, study hours, award programs, travelling exhibits, and other communications media are to be developed as part of the program.

We would like your suggestions as to other techniques to develop this communication and subjects or recommendations, particularly material for inclusion in the Community Leaders Notebook.

You can see that the Council is not only wholeheartedly in support of the concerns of the National Policy Task Force and its consideration by this convention, But we definitely stand ready to be of assistance in any form which may be of use to you in our unique position, central to the activity of all the State Agencies. ■

Editor's Note:

Please write to the New York State Council on Architecture, 810 Seventh Ave., N. Y. 10019 for a copy of the brochure "Do You Like What You See Around You."

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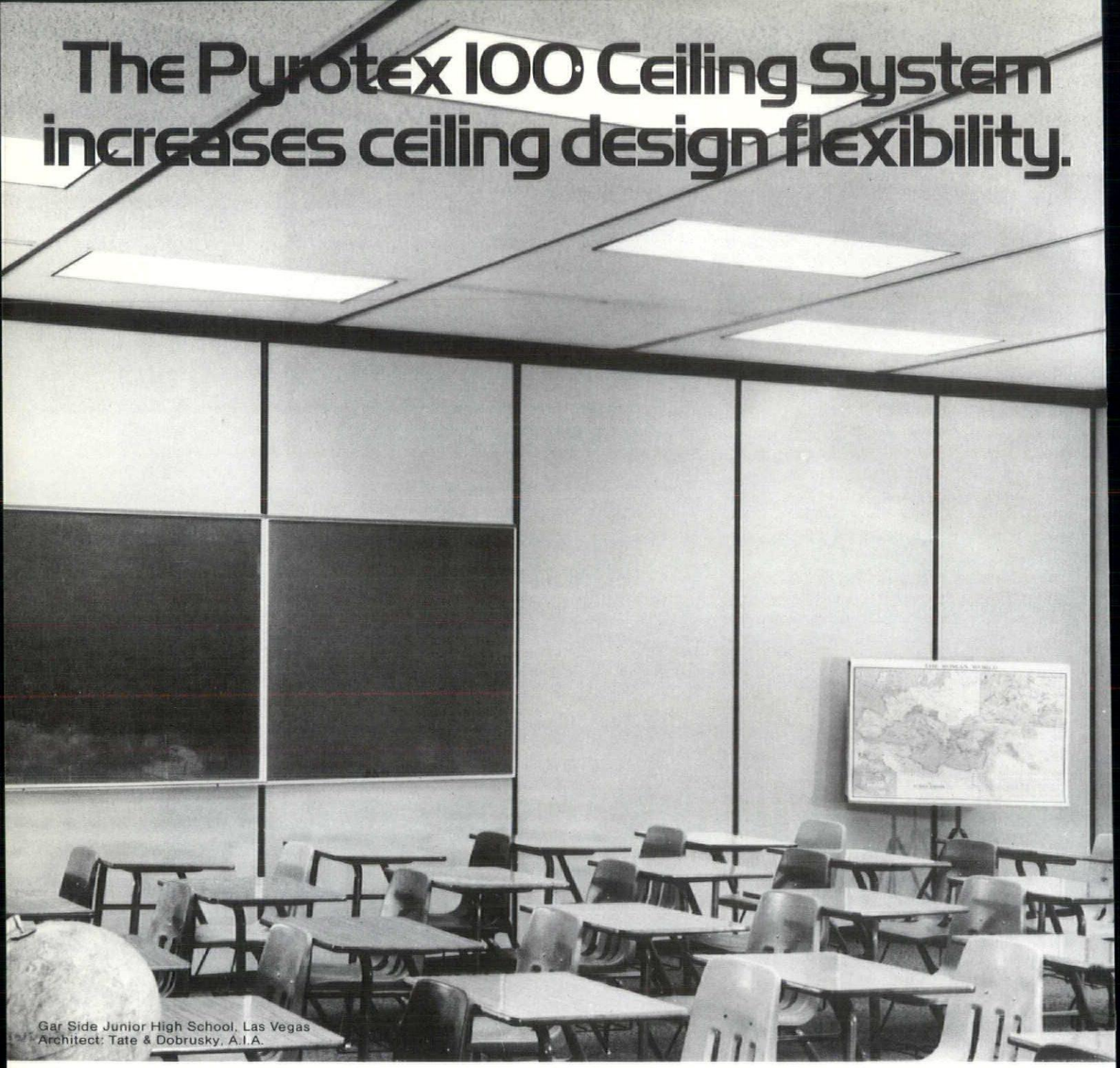

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Mayor Michael R. Caruso is flanked by new NYSAA President Thomas F. Galvin, Joseph Monticciolo on the left, Frank Visconti, and Robert W. Crozier, Past-President of NYSAA.

Architects Sponsor Housing & Competition

A unique competition, pitting the skill, talent and experience of a potential 3,200 contestants, is underway through the sponsorship of the New York State Architect's Association/American Institute of Architects (N.Y.S.A.A./A.I.A.).

The contest, believed to be the first of its kind nationally, to be sponsored by such an Association, will climax with the construction of a 100-unit apartment complex for the elderly to be built at an estimated cost of $3.3 million in Utica, New York.

Announcement of the competition came October 20, at the annual Association Convention in Rochester, N. Y. and was made by President Thomas F. Galvin.

Galvin said that all of the 3,200 Association members could enter with the exception of those persons directly involved with the competition administration.

Continuing as co-chairmen of the Association's Housing, Urban Development & Community Planning Committee are Frank Visconi, director of architecture, New York State Division of Housing & Community Renewal and Joseph Monticciolo, depty director, New York Area of HUD.

"It was the feeling of the membership," Monticciolo said, "that we should undertake a project of this type to achieve not only an excellence in design of such a complex, but as a contribution to the moral and social good of a community."

Visconi said that high priority was given to the elimination of the normal "red tape" that sometimes accompanies such an undertaking. He added that there would be an emphasis, in the actual competition, on innovative design.

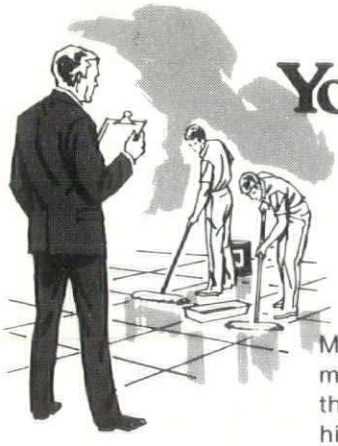
The first act of the committee was to establish a non-profit housing company, the Empire State Architect's Housing Corp. The corporation, according to the two, will seek governmental seed money in order to pay for site acquisition, architect's fees and preliminary planning expenses.

Next, came a long and difficult search for the proper site.

"We began," Monticciolo said "with 12 communities throughout the state, all in competition with each other for designation. After many months, the field was narrowed to Utica, Binghamton and Newburgh."

Both Monticciolo and Visconi personally visited the three Upstate cities to review site locations and other pertinent considerations. "We found excellent cooperation, of course, in all three communities," Visconi said, "but we were highly impressed by the enthusiasm of Utica's Mayor Michael R. Caruso and the Urban Renewal Director Joseph Pacitto.

"In addition to their eagerness to share in this project, other considerations were that the site was vacant and immediately available (it is owned by the city's Urban Renewal Agency) and



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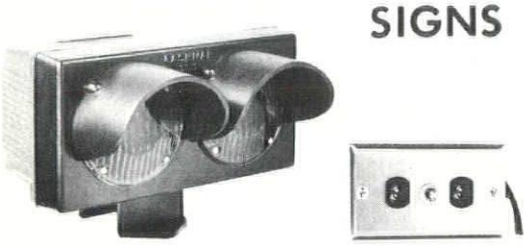

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that the necessary zoning and tax abatement were also available through the city's efforts."

From that point, with necessary data being supplied by city officials, a 24-page competition manual was developed.

Top prize for the winning design will be $2,000 as part of the estimated $100,000 fee structure of the contract. Second prize will be $1,000 and the third prize will be $500. Galvin said that the jury may, at its own discretion, grant Honorable Mentions to those designs it deems deserving.

H. Dickson McKenna, New York, (A.I.A.) is Professional Advisor with the responsibility to direct the overall conduct of the competition.

Voting members will include architects John Fisher, dean of the School of Architecture at Syracuse University; David Todd, F.A.I.A., New York and Patrick Quinn, dean of the School of Architecture at Renssalaer Polytechnical Institute.

Also, engineer — Joseph Stein, P.E., commissioner of Buildings, New York and planning — DeForest Winfield, A.I.P., director of planning, City of Utica.

Serving as Technical Consultants will be Richard Ravitch, executive vice president. HRH Construction Corp. of New York; Victor Peretta, executive director of the Municipal Housing Authority of Utica and Sal Gentile, chief cost analyst, N.Y.S. Division of Housing & Community Renewal of New York.

The deadline for registration in the competition is Nov. 30 and the close of the contest will be Jan. 15, 1973. Judging will be completed 10 days later and on Feb. 1, the announcement of awards will be made. The tentative date for the start of construction is in September of next year.

The complex itself, will be between four and 12 stories high and consist of about 20 efficiency apartments, 70 one-bedroom units and the remaining 10 units of two-bedrooms each. The anticipated cost per unit, excluding contractor's fees and sales tax, is about $22,000.

The project was hailed at the convention by Mayor Caruso. During a press luncheon, he presented the "key to the city" to Galvin and said that "Utica has led the rest of the state in unemployment for many months.

"What you propose to do in our city not only will mean we may meet our housing committments to the elderly, but that jobs will be available in the construction field and our economy will be a bit more sound."

Under competition provisions, if the architect selected is from outside the Utica area, a local architect must be designated to supervise complex construction. Officials have also indicated that a local contractor would be selected to build the multi-million dollar project. ■

Division of Housing and Community Renewal

1972 ANNUAL AWARD

ARCHITECTS
Donald J. Stephens Associates
Loudonville, New York

CONSULTING STRUCTURAL, MECHANICAL ELECTRICAL & SANITARY ENGINEERS
Rist-Frost Associates
Glens Falls, New York

LANDSCAPE ARCHITECTS
Bristol and Leaver
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CONTRACTOR
Sano-Rubin Construction Co., Inc.
Albany, New York

Embury Apartments, Saratoga Springs, N.Y.

The architectural firm of Donald J. Stephens Associates of Loudonville, New York, was named the winner of the 1972 Award for Excellence in Planning and Design of the New York State Division of Housing and Community Renewal for the firm's plan and design of Embury Apartments, a State aided nonprofit project for the aging in Saratoga Springs, New York.

The award was presented to Donald J. Stephens during the Annual Convention of New York State Association of Architects at the Flagship Hotel in Rochester, New York, by Peter F. Gaynor, Jr., Deputy Commissioner.

(continued on page 10)

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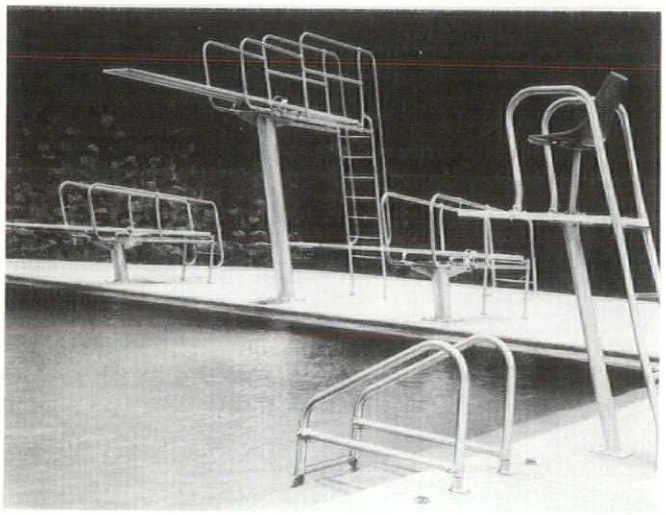

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1972 Annual Award –

"In planning and designing Embury Apartments the architects were faced with the problem of designing a housing development for the elderly which could function independently, and at the same time blend in harmoniously with other facilities in a geriatric health center adjacent to the housing site," Commissioner Charles J. Urstadt, head of the Division said. "This challenge was met with a handsomely designed structure which will provide housing where the elderly can continue to lead active and useful lives in dignity and independence, while having available nearby health facilities which will enable them to care for their physical well-being with ease and convenience. All of these objectives were achieved with housing built within the cost limitations of the State's nonprofit housing program, and the architects have earned our recognition of their efforts."

Embury Apartments consist of twin 14 story towers with an inter-connecting single story multipurpose area. The facade consists of split face masonry walls and piers, aluminum windows and porcelain panel units.

The multipurpose area is air conditioned and can be used for large community functions or as a central dining room. A smaller community area is available on the ground floor in each of the two residential towers, as well as a management and maintenance office. Parking space is also provided for 75 cars.

The $7.2 million development was planned, designed and constructed under the supervision of the Division of Housing and Community Renewal with long term mortgage loan provided by the State Housing Finance Agency.

Embury Apartments contain 104 efficiency and 104 one-bedroom apartments with rents averaging $39.08 per rental room per month including utilities. This rental was made possible through the use of Federal 236 mortgage interest reduction subsidy funds. The project, which was completed in September of this year, was built by Sano-Rubin Construction Co. of Albany, New York.

The Division's Award for Excellence in Planning and Design is presented to the architectural firm that plans and designs a structure which best meets the needs and requirements of the owner and tenants, and which, at the same time, achieves a harmonious physical and psychological blending with the community. These objectives must be achieved within the cost limitations of the State housing program that the development is designed under. Last year's award winner was the architectural firm of Anton J. Egner and Associates of Ithaca, New York, for the plan and design of Mcgraw House, a State aided, nonprofit project for the aging in Ithaca, New York.■

Workshop/Seminars

Four provocative sessions attracted the majority of the convention attendees on Saturday which developed the theme of "The City Challenge."

CITIES FOR PEOPLE

Thomas F. Galvin, AIA Moderator
Gerald M. Cope, AIA Planning Consultant
Richard Rosan, Director Brooklyn Planning Office of the NYC Planning Commission
Canon St. Julian A. Simpkins, Chairman, Rochester Hosuing Authority

The involvement of the members of the community into the planning process was discussed. Strong issues were made asking if the needs of the community were really understood by the professionals. Panelists all had direct experience in community relations and planning.

PRESERVATION

Michael Doran, AIA Moderator
Giorgio Cavaglieri, FAIA, NY State AIA Preservation Officer
Martin H. Cohen, AIA, Member Landmark's Preservation Commission, New York City
Roland Collins, Ph.D., Chairman Rochester Preservation Board
Stephen Jacobs, AIA, Professor Cornell University
Susan Robfogel, Member Rochester Preservation Board

The increasing legal importance to a community to preserve our cultural heritage was explored. The desire is increasing and the methods are developing. The several aspects of the mechanics of preservation were discussed. (See photo above, Michael Doran is flanked by panelists; Collins, Robfogel, Cohen and Cavaglieri.)

COMMUNITY DESIGN CENTERS

John Fayko, AIA Moderator
Augustus Baxter, Architect's Workshop, Philadelphia
Van B. Bruner, Jr., AIA, Vice-President Elect AIA, Haddon Township, N.J.
Christopher Lindley, Councilman, Rochester

Van Bruner, newly elected to the Board of AIA reported its concern for the future effectiveness of CDC's across the country. This just when CDC's are becoming recognized by the general public. The belief in the purpose to aid underprivledged communities obtain a better environment was reaffirmed. The experiences of the Philadelphia and New York Group are proof of effective participation.

IMPLEMENTATION OF AIA NATIONAL POLICY

Robert W. Crozier, AIA, Moderator
Van B. Bruner, Jr., AIA, Vice-President Elect AIA
Archibald Rogers, FAIA; President-Elect of AIA

Archibald C. Rogers one of the principal architects of the policy emphasized the necessity of briefing state agency personnel to better understand the policy and how it can work for each state. New York State already enjoys advanced means of accomplishing good housing (UDC, for example) but will require much further research to satisfy long term needs of the society.

• • • •

1972 Convention Resolutions

The significance of adopted resolution is recognized as establishing the direction of an association and as an expression of professional concern. The resolutions listed below were passed in Convention at the final business session:

Resolutions No. 3 and No. 10B were defeated as written. It was the sense of the meeting that the Legislative Counsel be retained (No. 3) and that financial contributions to political entities be further studied (10B).

RESOLUTION NO. 1

TITLE: Licensing as Architects or Engineers of State Plan Examiners

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the practice of Architecture and Engineering is conducted by duly licensed professionals, and

WHEREAS, the preparation of architectural and engineering plans are produced by or under direct supervision and responsibility of a duly licensed Registered Architect or Professional Engineer, and

WHEREAS, we believe the examination of such plans by the various State Agencies and Departments should be by individual examiners who posess a background knowledge and understanding of the practice of architecture and/or engineering to evaluate and pass judgment on the plans they are examining, and

WHEREAS, we believe if the individual examiner or his direct supervisor is a licensed registered architect or professional engineer, that a more professional examination can be obtained since the individual is a licensed professional within the jurisdiction of the State Education Law.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects Board of Directors before the next annual convention take whatever action is required to implement a policy requiring that plan examiners or their direct supervisors for New York State Agencies be Licensed Registered Architects or Professional Engineers.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 2

TITLE: Enforcement of Existing Laws on Filing Plans

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, in order to safeguard life, health and property, the New York State Education Law states that "only Registered Architects or Professional Engineers file plans for construction or alteration of Buildings or Structures", and

WHEREAS, the New York State Education Law permits the filing of plans by others only for alterations costing $10,000.00 or less or construction of farm buildings solely for agricultural purposes or resident buildings with a gross area of 1,500 sq. ft. or less which do not involve changes affecting structure and/or public safety, and

WHEREAS, it is known that some cities, towns and villages within the State of New York are not strictly enforcing this law,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects Board of Directors before the next annual convention take whatever action is necessary to implement the enforcement of and adherance to the New York State Education Law by all officials of all cities, towns and villages.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 4

TITLE: Professional Liability Limitations

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the professional liability of a practicing architect in the State of New York is unlimited, and

WHEREAS, the State of New York does not have a Statute of Limitation for the design professions, and

WHEREAS, the insurance cost for professional liability insurance is excessively high, creating a financial burden on the practice of architecture,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Board of Directors of the New York State Association of Architects before the next annual convention explore all possibilities of obtaining limitations on liability applying to the design professions.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 5

TITLE: Continuing Education

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, due to the rapid technical advances in the construction industry, the practice of architecture is continually broadening its base of knowledge and responsibility, and

WHEREAS, greater demands are being placed on the knowledge and ability of the practicing architect to be informed of these advances, and

WHEREAS, to maintain a high standard in the profession, the architect must inform himself of the latest developments through continuing education,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects Board of Directors before the next annual convention explore the feasibility of the accreditation of a Continuing Education program in conjunction with the New York State Education Department.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 6

TITLE: Professional Employment Standards

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, good employee/employer relationships within the profession is vital to the practice of architecture,

WHEREAS, the Architect's office is becoming more complex in order to keep up with the growing demand in advancement of technology and wider scope of work; and

WHEREAS, due to the fluctuation of the economy, the employee staff is constantly changing between offices with the demands of the economy; and

WHEREAS, a good employee-employer relationship within the profession is vital to the profession as a whole; and

WHEREAS, in order to provide the employee his fair share of the profession, profession wide employment standards and portability of benefits from office to office should be established,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects Board of Directors before the 1973 annual convention develop procedures to establish profession-wide employment standards, including the intra-office portability of benefits.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 7

TITLE: South Richmond Development Corporation

SPONSOR: New York Chapter

WHEREAS, the report of the AIA National Policy Task Force, adopted at

the 1972 AIA Convention in Houston call for new policies which would "change the 'ground rules' that now shape, and distort the shape, of American communities; create a new and useful scale for planning and building in urban areas; and commit the national to a major land acquisition policy to guide development in and around key urban areas, and

WHEREAS, the proposal for a South-Richmond Development Corporation would enable large-scale planning of the last remaining open space in New York City consistent with AIA National Policy,

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Association of Architects support the concept of a public benefit corporation to ensure comprehensive planning and coordinated development for the southern part of Richmond County.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 8

TITLE: Urban Development Corporation

SPONSOR: New York Chapter

WHEREAS, in the 1972 session of the Legislature certain bills were passed, and subsequently vetoed to limit the power of UDC, and

WHEREAS, the report of the AIA National Policy Task Force, adopted at the 1972 AIA Convention, states that building and rebuilding of our communities on a neighborhood scale should be used as a means of expanding the options of where and how one lives. It states "---we are convinced that an effective national growth policy will require broader perspectives and, in many cases, larger govermental jurisdictions." and

WHEREAS, the Urban Development Co Corporation's basic mission is to improve the physical environment for low and moderate income families, and to improve their job opportunities, and

WHEREAS, UDC has not abused its powers to override local zoning ordinaces and that these powers are necessary to further enlighten housing policies,

THEREFORE, BE IR RESOLVED that NYSAA oppose efforts to amend the statutory authority of UDC.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 9

TITLE: Multiple Construction Contracts

SPONSOR: New York Chapter

The New York State Association of Architects, together with virtually all responsible state, municipal and county agencies empowered to award construction contracts, support legislation to permit the award of a single construction contract. Present laws mandate award of separate contracts for general construction, plumbing, heating and electric. These laws prevent effective administration of construction contracts by one prime contractor, and they substantially increase construction costs.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NYSAA continue to seek legislation which would permit the award of a single prime contract.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 10

TITLE: Favorable Vote on Proposition No. 1 (November 7)

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, The New York State Association of Architects is dedicated to the improvement of the environment of the citizens of this state and desires the state government to make concerted efforts to ameliorate the environment, and

WHEREAS, this Association has reviewed these efforts and appeared at Joint State Legislative hearings in their support,

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that New York State Association of Architects urge its members to vote on November 7, 1972, in favor of Proposition Number One which is THE ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY BOND ACT OF 1972.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 10A

TITLE: Prohibition Against Competitive Bidding For Architects in New York State

SPONSOR: Board of Directors

WHEREAS, it has been recognized by the Congress of the United States in their passage of the Brook's Bill that it is not in the interest of the United States to have architects selected on the basis of competitive fee bidding, and

WHEREAS, it is not beneficial to the quality of architectural services when they are determined primarily on the basis of competitive fee bidding.

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the New York State Board for Architecture is hereby requested to consult with and to make recommendations to the Commissioner of Education to amend the section defining unprofessional conduct to include competing for architectural commissions primarily on the basis of renumeration.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 11

TITLE: Appreciation to the 1972 NYSAA/AIA Convention Committee and Host Chapters

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the success of this Annual Convention is due in greatest part to the efforts of the Convention Committee and the Host Chapters - - both the Rochester and Westchester Chapters, and

WHEREAS, the 1972 Convention has been the scene of many ideas and great fellowship which has brought the Profession to a closer realization of its responsibility to our fellow man.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the NYSAA/AIA express its thanks to the Chairman of the Convention, Myron Starks; to the Program Chairman, Michael Doran; and to the members of the Convention Committee and to members of the Rochester Host Chapter who labored long and well to produce one of the most enjoyable conventions in our history. They are:

Chairman	Lewis Childs
Women's Activities	Carol Childs
Rochester Chap. Party	Dave & Ginny Moss
Graphics	Bruce Parks & Tom Pellet
Golf	Bob Barkstrom
Local Infro & Sources	Clare Parks
Transportation	Ralph Parks
Tours	Sharon Fayko & Carol Doran
Women's Luncheon	Nancy Barkstrom
Public Relations	Ted Epping
Thurs. Evening Roch.	Frank Grosso
Hospitality Lounge	Carol Childs

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 12

TITLE: Appreciation to the Educational Exhibitors

SPONSOR: Resolutions Committee

WHEREAS, the Educational Exhibits are an integral and elemental part of our Annual Conventions, and

WHEREAS, the Educational Exhibits and the new products displayed during this Convention have been of superior quality and by their exhibition techniques have added to the value of this Convention,

NOW, THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED that NYSAA/AIA expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to the exhibitors for the scope of their presentation, and to the Producer's Council for their contribution of the success of the exhibits.

PASSED.

RESOLUTION NO. 13

TITLE: Appreciation to Executive Assistant for the Association

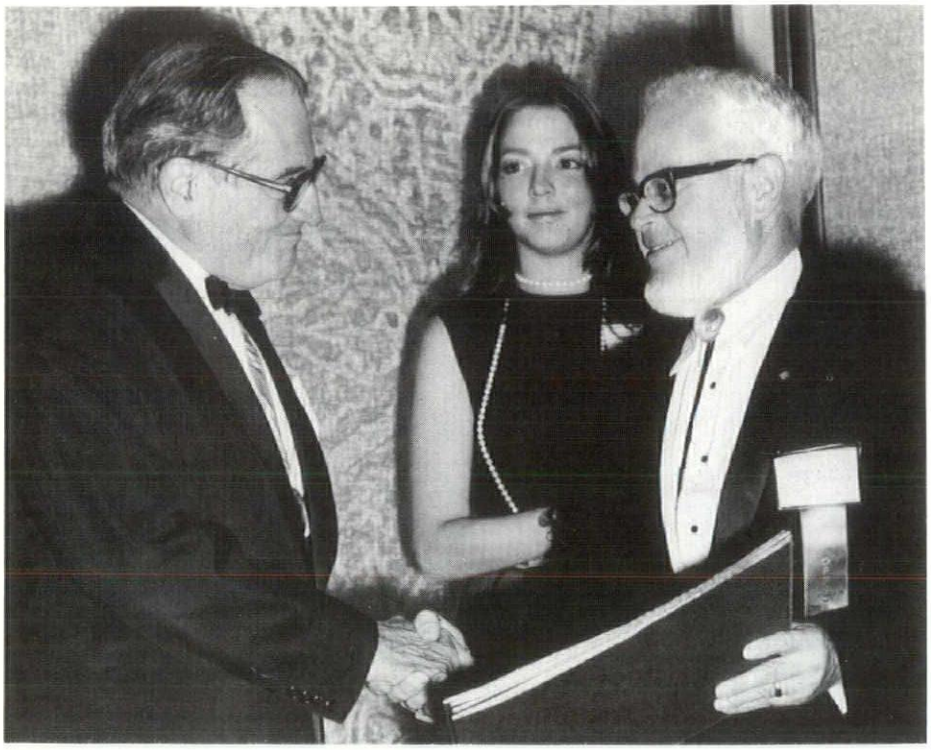
SPONSOR: Board of Directors

WHEREAS, the Association has benefited from the dedication and efforts of Miss Dorothy Hogg for the past two years, and

WHEREAS, these efforts helped fulfill the the requirements of the Association,

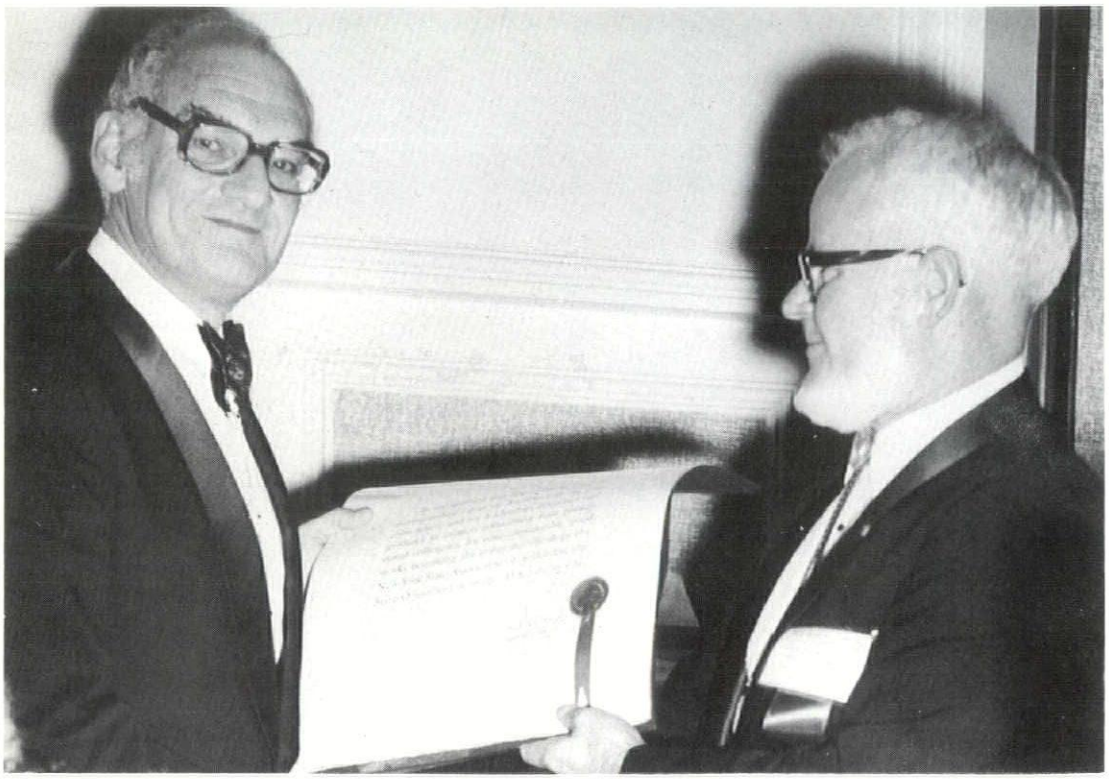
NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that NYSAA/AIA hereby expresses its sincere thanks and appreciation to Dorothy Hogg and extends its best wishes in her forthcoming marriage.

PASSED.



One of the 1972 NYSAA Award Winners was Mr. Morris Ketchum, Jr., FAIA, Past-President of the Institute. Robert Crozier makes the presentation in honor of the World of Birds at the Bronx Zoo, New York. Assisting Mr. Crozier is Linda Jansson, new Administrativ Assistant at NYSAA. She is the daughter of Joh Jansson, formerly Executive Director of the New York State Council on Architecture, who has re-joined private practice.

1972 CONVENTION NEWS PHOTOS



Herbert Epstein, Past-Presiden President Robert W. Crozier. for the New York Region. Da and is joined by Frederick G. These elections occured on Th the Regional Council of AIA.

Samuel Scheiner, Past President of Long Island Society of Architects, receives the Matthew Del Gaudio Award from Robert Crozier, President, in recognition of five years outstanding service as Chairman of the Legislative Committee. It was within this period that the Association found its voice with the State Legislature. Precedents were established by our Legislative Committee to express opinions on a great variety of issues directly to the legislator involved. Looking on is Archibald C. Rogers, FAIA, President-Elect of the American Institute of Architects, who was Guest of Honor and addresses the Convention on the AIA National Policy.

Steven May, Mayor of Rochester addresses the NYSAA/AIA Convention at Luncheon on Saturday, October 21, 1972. Mayor May is one of the leaders of the "Big Six" mayors in the state who maintains contact with the architectural profession. He expressed his appreciation to the Rochester Chapter and its members for their continued public service. Mayor May mentioned the NYSAA/AIA Housing Project and Competition and wished that the Committee could have selected his city rather than Utica. He had met with Mayor Caruso of Utica at our convention on Friday, October 20, where the project was officially announced.

receives Presidential Citation from out-going become one of the three regional directors teau, FAIA, continues until the end of 1973 AIA, who serves a two-year term. ober 19, 1972 at the Annual Meeting of

Four myths about architects.

"To the architect, time is no object."

The truth is that in the new science of fast construction, it is *architects* who are the pioneers. Using new techniques like "Fast Track" and "Critical Path," they are meeting and even beating some murderous deadlines. At the site for Memorex's huge new headquarters in Santa Clara, California, architects had steelwork up in 3 weeks, the first products rolling off assembly lines within 9 months, and the entire complex (4 buildings, which won awards for their good looks) finished inside of 2 years!

"He loves to spend your money because his fee is a percentage."

The truth is that architects today will often negotiate a *fixed fee* before they begin work. But the architect who did Cities Service Oil's headquarters in Tulsa was working for the traditional percentage. He found a way to use the outer walls as a truss, thus reducing the cost of the building by $1,000,000 and–incidentally–clipping a sizable sum off his own fee!

"His estimate is an under-estimate."

The truth is that despite the dizzying impact of inflation, architects' estimates have proved to be surprisingly realistic. A random sampling of 25 architectural projects in North Carolina last year showed that final construction costs were $3,195,843 *under* the architects' original estimates. And there's no reason to believe that North Carolina's architects are any shrewder than the rest.

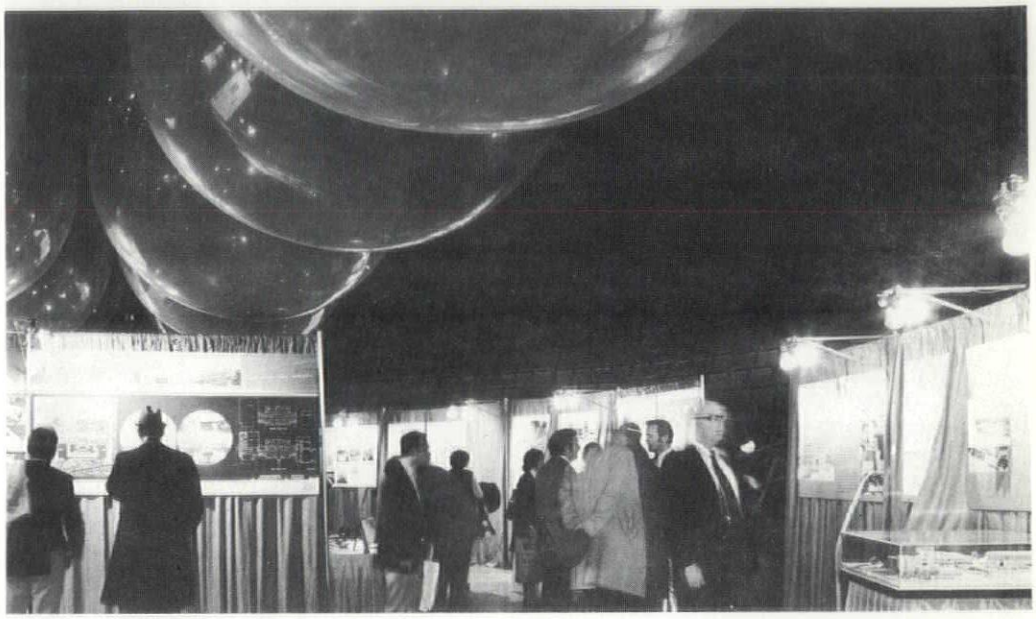
"He cares more about the way it looks than the way it works."

Ten businessmen who've dealt with architects recently have taken the trouble to demolish *this* myth. They describe how their architects gave them buildings that work in ways they would never have thought of themselves, and we've put their stories into a booklet. We'll send you a copy, free: Just drop a card to American Institute of Architects, 1785 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. (It happens to be a good-looking booklet, as well.)

INSTITUTE'S AD CAMPAIGN IS LAUNCHED

The first advertisement in the Institute's new advertising campaign is shown above. It was launched as a full page in the Wall Street Journal and Business Week. The campaign is addressed to persons--- not to architects. The results have been excellent. Read Muriel Campaglias article on page 14, AIA Journal, November 1972.

1972 NYSAA SCHOOL BUILDING EXHIBITION at the New York State SCHOOL BOARD ASSOCIATION CONVENTION



Panels and models were submitted by architects in the general view above, highlighted by use of balloons in the vast exhibit area.

The Schools and Colleges Committee planned and has carried out an ambitious program of exhibits, film and panel discussions, billing it as "Options for Education" which became one of the high points of the New York State School Board, 1972 Convention in Syracuse, during October 29-31. Many architects from around the state took part, as well as other concerned in the delivery of educational facilities. The educators responded well to the new ideas which we presented.

Under the aggressive leadership of Committee Chairman Albert S. Hartheimer, A.I.A., of Harheimer, Bender and Estey, Architects, of Delmar, New York, the Committee erected the first-class exhibit of state architects' work in the War Memorial Auditorium and conducted two worthwhile seminars.

The exhibit space in the north end of the huge convention hall, covering over 2,500 square feet, was instantly recognizable and inviting due to the visual impact of 12-14' diameter balloons suspended to form a huge ceiling over the exhibit. The balloons were conceived and supplied by Committee member Robert Schofield, architect from Nyack, of Schofield and Colgan, and hung with the ingenuity of John R. Thompson, architect of the State Education Department, Arthur C. Friedel of Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley, and W. Calvin Bowne, of the Heuber, Hares and Glavin Partnership. Art Friedel and Calvin Bowne of Syracuse did a good job in making all local arrangements for the exhibit space and hotel accommodations for Committee members. Todd Lee of Caudill, Rowlett and Scott served as the exhibit's ballroom leveler and also ran the A.I.A. films, "A Child Went Forth" and "New Lease on Learning", both excellent school films which were well-received.

The exhibit contained 82 — 40" X 40" display mounts, designed under the presentation rules sent to all N.Y.S.A.A. members. All mounts were well done and created an impressive showing of many interesting school and college buildings. The exhibit was well attended by the Convention Board members and was an island of aesthetic serenity in the midst of typical trade-show confusion.

The Association was continuously represented by volunteers who were available to discuss the panels and the role of architects and the facility delivery process in general. The members of the school boards appeared to be glad to have someone to ask questions of, and this personal touch was a great idea.

A highlight of the meeting for both architects and school board members were the two seminars organized by the Committee with architects as panelists.

The first seminar exibition, "Turnkey is the Way

SCHOOLS & COLLEGES COMMITTEE

Albert S. Hartheimer, A.I.A. (Chairman)
Hartheimer, Bender & Estey
Delmar

Leon S. Barton, A.I.A.
New York City

Arthur C. Friedel, Jr., A.I.A.
Sargent Webster Crenshaw & Folley
Syracuse

William A. Hall, A.I.A.
New York City

Kenneth F. Klindtworth, A.I.A.
Staten Island

Lucille Murawski, A.I.A.
Staten Island Community College
Staten Island

Robert H. Schofield, A.I.A.
Nyack

John R. Thompson, Jr., A.I.A.
State Education Department
Division of Education Facilities Planning

W. Calvin Bowne, A.I.A.
Heuber, Hares, Glavein
Syracuse

Todd Lee, A.I.A.
Caudill, Rowlett & Scott
New York City

ARCHITECTURAL
AND
INTERIOR DESIGN
Photography

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ADVERTISING AND PUBLICATION

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55 LORDS HIGHWAY
WESTON, CT 06880
203-227-4806

PRICE LIST ON REQUEST

to Go", was well attended and the knowledgeable presentation was followed by lively discussion from the audience.

John D. Cannon of the Cannon Partnerships from Buffalo, Edwin B. Bruce, partner with Sargent, Webster, Crenshaw and Folley of Syracuse, William J. McCoy, Partner with Perkins and Will of White Plains, and Dr. William Haessig, Direcror of the New York State Education Department Division of Educational Facilities Planning were recruited to serve as panelists. All had experience and strong opinions on the value, advantages, pitfalls and advisability of the "Turnkey" system for supplying schools.

A clear recommendation for investigation and refinement of the "Turnkey" system and the advantages of greater architect responsibility and control emerged from the presentation. Change in the traditional systems of supplying schools is here and it is gratifying to see architects seeking a stronger leadership role in the total building process.

The second seminar on construction management was moderated by Richard C. Jacques, architect of Albany, President of Environment Systems International, assisted by panelists Dr. William Haessig, Todd Lee, architect and specialist in systems development for Caudill, Rowlett and Scott of New York City, and Charles Lino, Engineer and Project Manager of Sweet Associates, Inc., Engineers and Contractors, of Schenectady. The panel presented the advantages and disadvantages of construction management from the architects' and the contractors' viewpoint and how the methods applied to construction of schools. Whatever the individual adchitect's position on this subject, it is clear that changes are taking place in the management of the building process. School construction particularly needs new thinking and new approaches. These seminars gave everyone a stimulus to further thought.

Several architects attended the convention from over the state and many assisted in manning of the exhibit. The architects clearly have an important responsibility in the furtherance of better schools throughout the state and rapport between the school boards and the architects is very important if we are to achieve better schools as economically as reasonableness will dictate. This exhibit and the architects' participation in the convention should aid the climate for meeting the large school construction programs ahead.

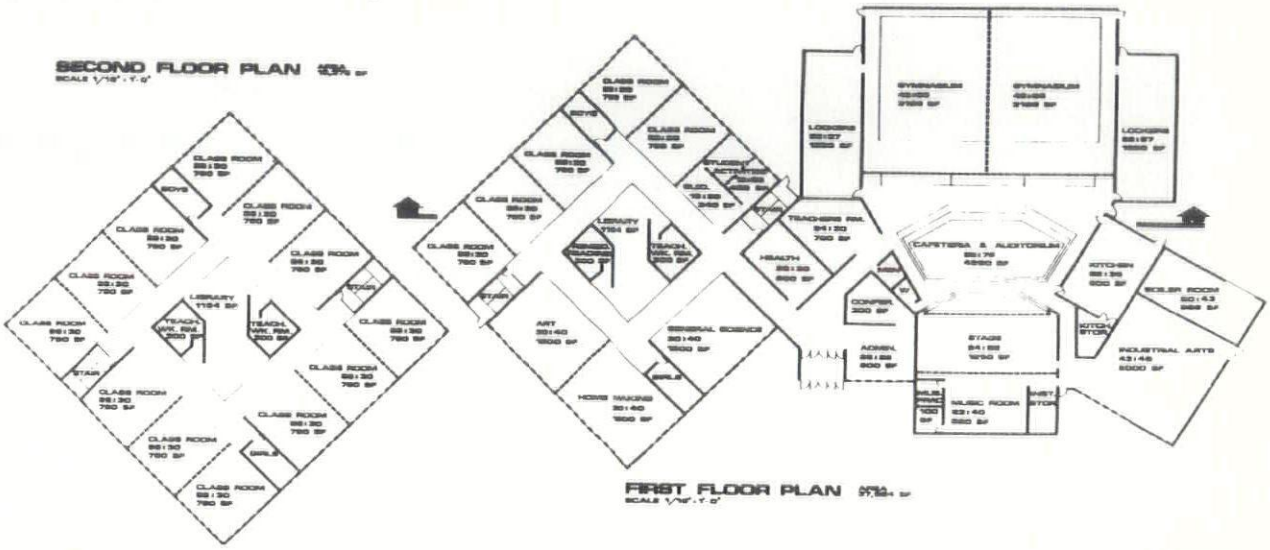
The architects made a substantial contribution to this convention. The Association of School Boards was very pleased with our effort. Registration fees for the architectural exhibit panels covered the expenses of "Options for Education," which undertook to introduce new concepts in school and college construction and provide an important forum. Based on the response we received, this was a public service which should be made again next year. ■

Reported By William A. Hall, AIA and Todd Lee, AIA

Reprinted from

The principal

Official Publication of the New York State Association of Secondary School Administrators and the New York State Association of Elementary School Principals.



NEW MIDDLE SCHOOL FOR GREENWOOD LAKE NEW YORK

open schools

When one designs elementary and secondary school buildings in New York State today, he must be aware of the current changing state of education. There is an old story that says, if you have two educators, you probably will have three opinions. I can find no unanimity among them with respect to what is good or bad in education or a definite direction for education to take. In talking to educators around the State, principals and others, and in looking at recent architectural designs at the American Association of School Administrators Convention in Atlantic City and the New York State Board Convention in Syracuse, there are several trends which evolve.

One is the trend towards open education. It is told to me that this can be either with or without open classrooms, but more times than not, we see people moving in the direction of open buildings, that is physically open, or at least in the direction of buildings that have many, many movable and demountable partitions. We are always questioned about the basic idea "What is open education?" From the view of this writer, the simplification is that open education is "pulling education out of the students rather than trying to push it into the students." It seems to be a very subtle and often difficult to achieve technique whereby the expressed interest of the students is used as a basis on which to build a meaningful learning experience. It also means the cooperation of more than one teacher or a combination of teachers and aids, and it seems as though the general trend that underlies everything is a movement toward the individualization of education. As one elementary principal expressed it to me, whether we are in an open or closed classroom situation, some teachers turn some pupils on and some pupils off, some subjects turn some pupils on and some pupils off, and it is the job of the teacher to find out how to turn each pupil on. Once the pupil if turned on, hopefully, he will become a self-generator and the process of learning will move forward apace.

So "openness" and "flexibility" would seem to me to be closely allied if not the same thing. It is certainly one of the trends we see in all of our school designs today. This can take several forms. Flexibility between rooms can be provided by 1) Moveable partitions, 2) Demountable partitions, 3) Furniture. Moveable partitions are defined as partitions which run on a track which at any moment's notice can be moved by the teacher (hopefully). The advantages of these partitions is just that.

An Architects View

The disadvantage of them in a fully flexible plan is that the partitions cannot be moved easily from place to place. We have put many moveable partitions in schools and have varying reports from the users as to the frequency of movement.

The second approach that of "demountable partitions" is a partition which is normally fixed in place but easily movable by the janitorial staff. This seems to have great promise currently. It has to be used in an understanding way in that, if we give lip service to demountable partitions and then proceed in the course of the design to load the partitions with wiring and piping, we have effectively nullified the idea of demountability. We must, therefore, if we want to make truly flexible buildings be certain that the wiring is either in the ceiling overhead (most probably) or in the flooring underneath (least probably) and the partitions themselves remain relatively free of piping and wiring. There are several brands of partitions available on the market that come in three or four foot modules which can be easily moved over the weekend or even overnight by the janitorial staff.

This offers the advantage of starting with a "closed" classroom and perhaps in the first year, removing only one or two panels between rooms to try to encourage the movement of teachers and students and to try to encourage planning between like grades or related subjects. When both the teachers and students become comfortable with the lack of complete privacy, then over a period of time more and more partitions can be moved out and more "openness" or cooperation or team teaching can be achieved. An excellent example of this is the Walt Disney School in the Gates-Chili School District where the Principal, Mr. Jack Story has indicated that this is in fact what has happened in their building.

The third approach is in designing a new building to use furniture for separation between the rooms. I use the word furniture in a very broad sense to include low movable screen type walls (like office partitions) or any of many commercially available cabinets ranging in heights up to 66" on wheels or cabinet work that might be as high as 7' fixed which can be used as dividers between rooms. The wheel dividers of course are much more movable than the taller case work. Here, we seem to be really approaching true flexibility in that this kind of material is instantly movable not only to create or to eliminate divisions between rooms, but also in various grade levels to create private grouping within the space to carry on discussions of various kinds. There are some excellent examples of these schools around the state.

There is a dichotomy in the idea of building schools with demountable partitions with the intent of going to more openness as time goes on, and that dichotomy is the idea of buying all of the demountable partitions and then taking them down one by one. Actually in the Greenwood Lake School, the Board of Education has decided to have a building that can be closed but to start with it open.

One underlying factor in all of this which is very different in the schools designed today is the lack of sound isolation between classrooms. It seems to the writer that you cannot consider flexibility unless you are willing to accept this basic premise. This in turn leads to the universal use of carpeting as a vital acoustical absorber. When we first heard of buildings like this, we were incredulous. It was pretty obvious to us, having great experience in designing isolated classrooms, that no classroom could function efficiently without sound isolation. Our schools all had heavy, massive sound isolation rooms. However, in traveling around the State and visiting perhaps fifteen or twenty such buildings, we really have not had serious complaints from teachers as to the lack of sound isolation. Further in discussing these situations with acoustical consultants, they point out that if lack of sound islsolation is an objectionable feature, it can be overcome in part by the introduction of the noise generator which would in fact broadcast a background noise throughout the building so that the conversation between teacher and student is in fact muffled in the next classroom. In thinking about the lack of sound isolation, one should try not to visualize the traditional classroom with rows of desks but one should visualize the carpeted building with informal furniture groupings (kids on the floor?). In this way, the distance from the teacher to the child can be reduced so that the necessity for loud talking is reduced and the lack of sound isolation is accommodated.

Perhaps we should talk just a bit about how to achieve physical openness in an existing building. This may not be as difficult as it might first appear. A principal who would like to do this should consult with his buildings and grounds department and the architect who designed the building to determine whether the walls between classrooms are bareing or not. If they are not bareing walls it is entirely probable that some at least can be removed in a summer construction program and by the

ALBERT S. HARTHEIMER
Architect
Hartheimer, Bender & Estey
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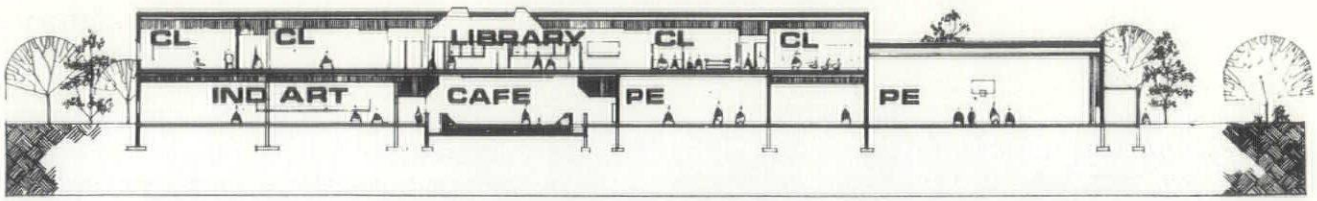
Delmar, New York 12054



SCOTIA-GLENVILLE JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

maintenance staff of the school, and here again, some degree of openness can be achieved gradually. A case in point is the Scotia-Glenville School District which over the last summer removed partitions between some classrooms and carpeted those rooms. This conversion has been generally successful and has generated requests for additional partition removal from other teachers in the building. At Scotia-Glenville this was achieved as an economy measure in that they had class sizes indicating about two and one-half sections per grade in a given building, and their choice was to divide into three small sections of open up two classrooms, hire an additional aide and let the two and one-half sections use two classrooms with two and a half teachers. So here, for the cost of the other half teacher, they were able to achieve a physical change which will be very lasting in their system, and will aid in achieving openness, cooperation, planning, and individuality of education.

The question of whether a wall between a classroom and a corridor should be removed should be carefully considered from the point of view of fire safety. Regardless of how open the building is, the paths to the exits must be carefully preserved and kept clear so that in case of an emergency, these paths are available and unobstructed for the children's use. Also, as you remove partitions between the classrooms and corridors you may change the acceptability of the building from the point of view of the State Education Department. Before changes like this are undertaken they should be checked very carefully with the State Education Department and with your own architect.

The other major trend that we see in the design of school buildings is the physical explosion of what we used to call the library. As you know it goes under many names today — Media Center, Resource Center, etc. It includes not only book materials but non-book materials. These non-book materials can be individually oriented film strip viewers or tape recorders and in the larger installations, these can get very involved such as audio-visual central systems with retrievel available as "wet carrels." It would seem that the increased size and increased function of the libraries (which we will call them in this article) is a useful direction. Certainly the children today understand audio-visual media. They have tape recorders and television sets and moving picture projectors in their homes as they have never had them before. They certainly learn from them at home, and it is certainly natural for them to learn from them in school.

Referring to existing buildings it is possible to explode an existing library by taking down partitions in adjacent rooms and incorporating those into the library. Interestingly enough, in Scotia-Glenville, we now have a proposal in an older building which was a high school at one time where there is an oversized (for present use) auditorium. In the redesign of this building, the largest single priority of the teaching staff was to convert this under-used auditorium into a library, cutting the seating capacity from about 600 to a large group instruction space in front of the stage for about 120 and the balance of the room to be converted to a library. There is no substitute for ingenuity and a building principal can look around his building and try to figure out some way to move gently towards the above ideas.

Another basic thought that we see in architectural design is the combination of the two previous ideas. This turns out to be in our designs a kind of a doughnut — the classroom where the doughnut is and the library where the hole is. We have done three designs like that. The Greenwood Lake Middle School, a 4-5-6-7-8 building, the Catskill Middle School, a 3-4-5-6 building, and the Scotia-Glenville Middle School, an 8-9 building. We have observed this phenomena in schools around the State. We find that librarians seem to react in various ways. First, all agree that the use of materials from the library is greatly increased. Second, the control of the library material is greatly decreased and if this is vitally important, probably an open library is a bad mistake.

Another trend we find in school design today is the inclusion of "teacher-planning areas". These are areas for teachers to work together, outside of their classrooms to plan programs either individually or in cooperation. There is a cost advantage to providing a "teacher office or teacher planning area" outside the classroom, especially in high schools. By doing this, the classroom does not have to be assigned to individual teacher, and when the first teacher is not using it, it can be used for some other use or some other teacher. In addition, by providing teacher planning areas, the teachers are more likely to talk to each other and this lack of isolation and additional interchange of ideas is reported to me to be beneficial. If the teacher planning area can be related to the open library center, this facilitates the use of the library center by the teachers in preparing for their work, another advantage.

Some of the comments that we have observed in schools around the State with respect to media centers and open planning and various combinations of both in buildings that are no longer sound isolation are as follows:

The movement of students throughout the building is facilitated. In the traditional classroom, there is a definite trauma attached to the idea of a child leaving the room. First, the child must have recognition by the teacher and permission to leave. Second, he must stand up in view of all his classmates, move to the door, move out of the classroom atmosphere into the corridor atmosphere and close the door. For some children, this is a real trauma and comment that we have observed seems to be that open planning eliminates this. In addition the children can leave the classroom much more quitely since a principle source of noise generation in the classroom is the moving of feet and desks. Additionally, in open planning when the student moves from the "classroom" into the "corridor" the student remains under the surveillance of the teacher and not only of one teacher but of many teachers, so the likelihood of vandalism and/or dilatory tactics enroute to the destination and return is somewhat reduced. Another comment that has been given to us by school principals is that the elimination of the walls improves communication between the teachers. As they walk around the building and even in their own teaching situation they are able to observe others, and by doing this are able to change and improve their own teaching techniques.

With respect to the future, at this point, the writer sees more and more flexibility being built into school buildings. A word of caution however. We have designed schools long enough to know there are no final solutions to the problems of how to build school buildings, and if you will notice in the attached designs, they all can be used quite conventionally, if in fact, in the course of their useful life of 75-100 years it is found that isolated classrooms are more effective, these designs can be returned to isolated classrooms.

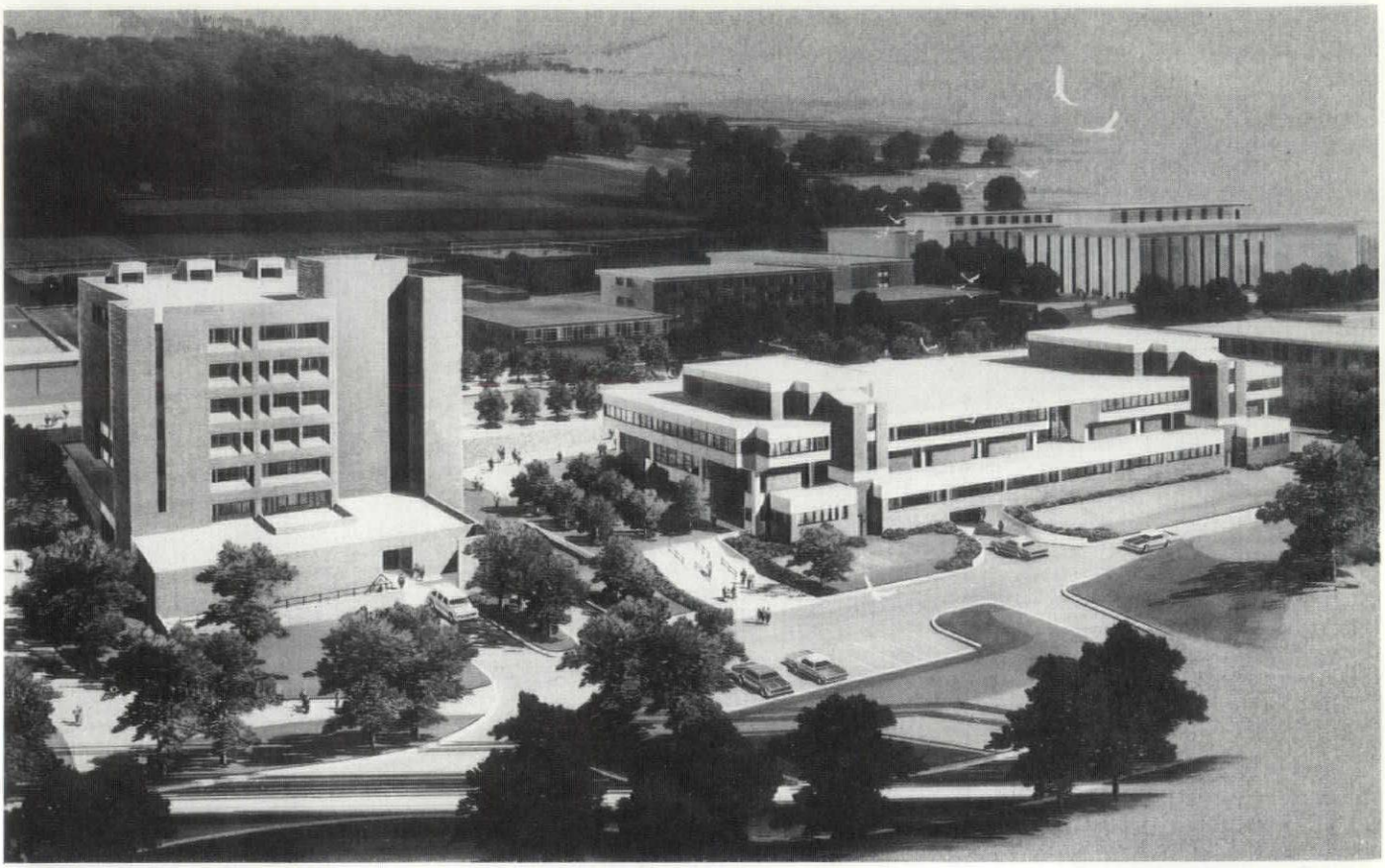
I am sure that is is a great trauma for a teacher to move from a conventional building into an open building. Similar to the difference between taking basic training in the Army and actually being shot at out on the battlefield (the comparison is meant to be illusory only). It would seem that much preparation should be done for open plan teaching. Fortunately, if a school commits itself to the idea of a physically open building, the time of construction is such that there is at least a year and sometimes two years during which the organization of the staff for the building can be gradually changed toward team teaching and open education.

In our travels around the State, we have also seen many buildings which are physically open but are being used in very traditional ways. Our observation of this is that if the administrator of the building is in fact not pushing for team teaching and individualization that no amount of architectural openness can make for open education.

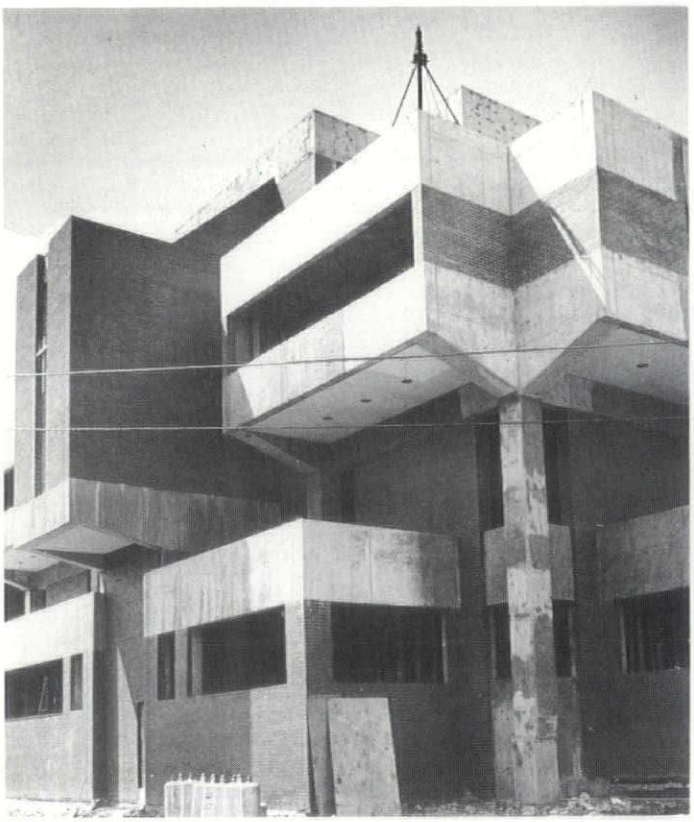
Many buildings are drawn as open buildings and presented to the public as such during the time of the bond issue. It is the opinion of this writer that the time of the bond issue is not the time to educate the public. You will see from the enclosed that these buildings look very conventional, and when we present them to the public we simply state that they can be used in either way and therefore, are flexible for the future. The decision of which way to use them is delayed until after the bond has been successfully voted, and the staff and administration with the board of education can make the decision from the view of what is best educationally.

With respect to architecturally open schools that we have seen, we feel that the architect must make a great effort to avoid having the school looking like a factory. A single color of carpet running on for acres, along with a flat ceiling running on for acres, regardless of how cleverly the furniture is placed to us, looks like a pretty barren space. We think that a lot of attention should be given therefore to perhaps varying the ceiling heights, varying the types and configuration of lighting, varying ceiling materials, varying the color of the carpeting, as well as having attractive and interesting furniture, so that as one looks around the room, the eyes rest on different vistas from place to place.

Designing schools in 1972 is very exciting and interesting for this writer, and we are so impressed with the open concept that in our new offices in Delmar we have recently built an "open plan office". We are lodged in one large room approximately 50' x 60' with no private offices for secretaries, conferences, or separation between the people except for low office style partitions. Our experience in the office bears out that it is much more efficient. The communication is instantaneous and delightful. We listen to each other's conversations and are informed of what's going on much more completely than we ever were. Since our work is the design of buildings, there really is very little, except for personnel problems which could come under the heading of needing complete privacy. There are occasions where we would like to have a private room and perhaps in the future we will provide one. The other side of the coin as it were, of openness, is that in a sense its advantage is its disadvantage. We find in our office that because there is no visual or sound isolation, no one can "hide". Everyone sees who is producing and who isn't producing and this has evolved a kind of community sconscience which did not exist prior. I believe that the openness of our office has materially improved our production both from the point of view of the quantity and quality of the end product, and I would heartly recommend that building principals take a good look at their own office situations as well as their teaching situations and consider some form of openness at least in an experimental way so that you can experience this yourself. ω



STATE UNIVERSITY AGRICULTURE AND TECHNICAL COLLEGE AT DELPHI, DELPHI, N.Y.



Two-Building "Academic Core"

The above rendering and the construction photograph at left show one of the educational projects from the office of William A. Hall and Associates, Architects and Planners, of New York City. The new General Studies/ Classroom/Instructional Resources Building, the building on the left of the rendering, was successfully bid and construction started on October 15, 1972. The building on the right of the rendering is the new Library/Administration Building, which is now 65% through construction.

The project is another in the expansion of the State University of New York system by the State University Construction Fund, with Dr. Oscar Lanford as General Manager.

Dr. William R. Kunsela, President of the College, has been the initiator behind this building expansion and has instituted the educational programs to be served by the new buildings. Enrollment in this college is over 2500 students in September 1972.

The two-building project rises on a spectacular site in the Catskill Mountains at the Delaware County unit of State University.

The materials for the new eight-story General Studies Building will be steel frame, concrete block and brick. The building contains extensive laboratories for biology, chemistry, physics, as well as a full television center, a large lecture hall, lounges and classrooms.

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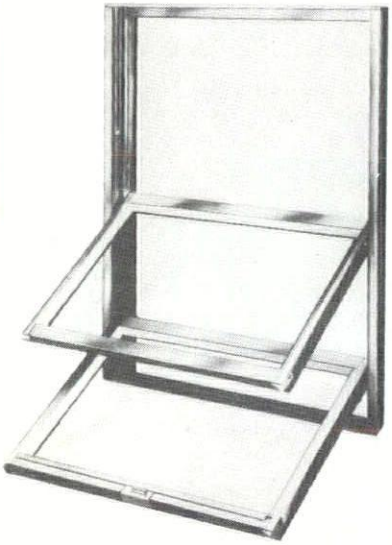

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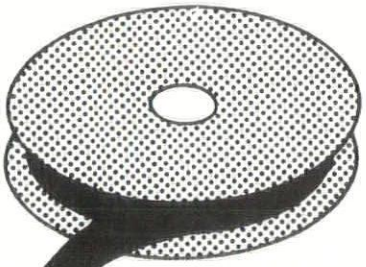

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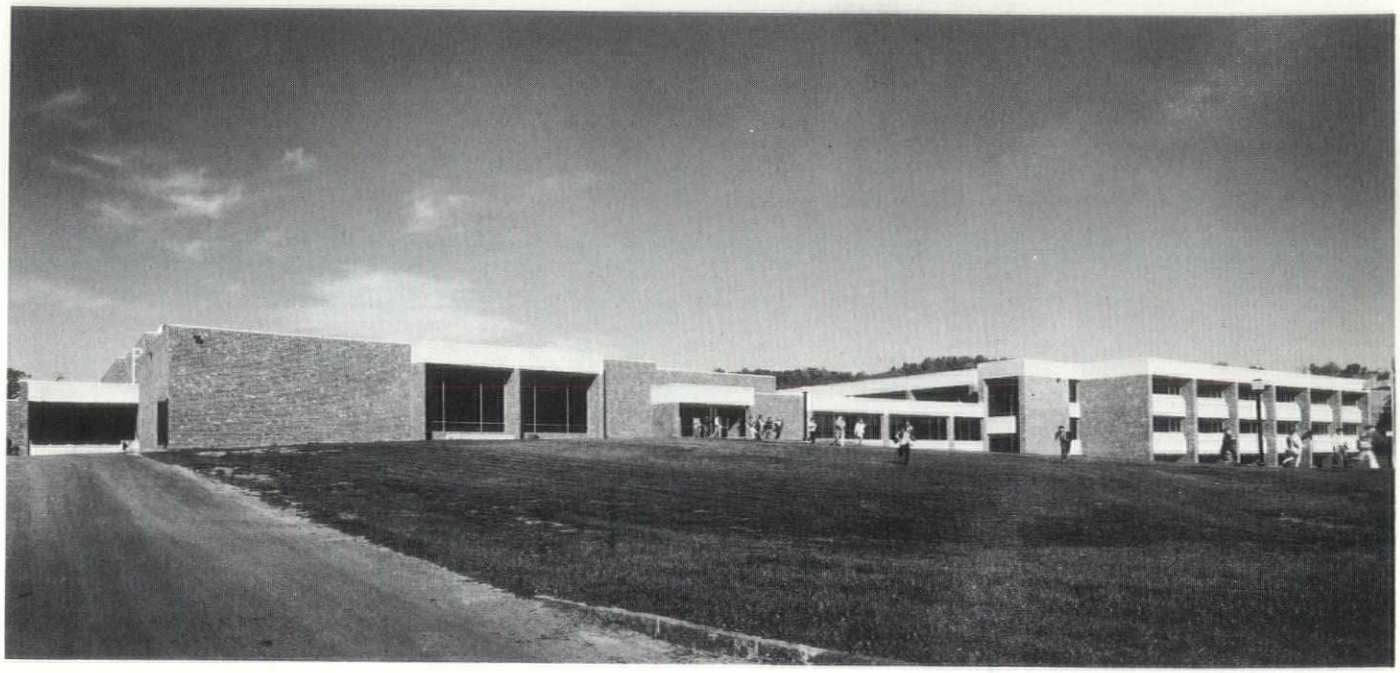
ERRATA:

Typographic error in the 1971 Education Law governing the practice of architecture published in the June 1972 issue of the Empire State Architect: See page 33, Section 7307 Special Provisions, Paragraph No. 5 reads:

"This article shall not only apply to": delete the word "only". Should read, "This article shall not apply to:
-- 1 Farm buildings, including barns, sheds, etc.



CAMILLUS JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
Camillus, New York

WEST GENESEE CENTRAL SCHOOL DISTRICT
Dr. Andrew W. Pearl, Superintendent

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The Camillius Junior High School, which is situated in an open rural-suburban area, has been designed so as to keep its site and surroundings as natural as possible given restraints generated by substantial educational and building program requirements.

The School has been designed as two separate units (suggested by both site and program requirements), housing 1200 pupils in grades 7-9. The two masses are connected by enclosed glass bridges that act as multi-level linear concourses for pedestrian access from the one story unit which contains the cafeteria, two gymnasiums, locker rooms and music facilities to the three story classroom wing. The classroom arrangement which gives the plan its visual order, was organized around the program requirements that the school be flexibly designed for use as both a conventional junior high school and/or a middle school which utilizes the "house" concept for 300 students each.

The Classroom wing houses the classrooms, library, group instruction, health and administrative areas. Special classrooms are on the ground floor, with the science and academic classrooms on the upper two floors. Demountable partitions make possible a response to the continuing need for flexible spaces and to the provision for environments for teaching smaller groups of students than can be accomodated in the standard classroom.

The house concept, as designed, has been articulated by means of careful color selections that enhance and define the interior spaces. Bright accent walls and color- coordinated lockers substantiate individual "house" areas.

Both physically and symbolically, the nucleus of the Camillus School centers around the two-story resource center. This space, which is defined by the surrounding classroom areas, is detailed very simply, using exposed concrete for balconies and ceiling coffers, bright carpeting to contrast warmly with exposed concrete, and color accents such as wall hangings, books, artwork, and the children themselves.

The school's modular system, including lighting and mechanicals, can adapt to either open or closed planning, and is readily apparent in the overall design.

The structure is of concrete construction, with exterior materials consisting of brick, precast concrete, and solar-bronze glass. The exterior massing of these materials was designed to break down the scale of the large building and at the same time to indicate the obvious concern for spatial interest.

The economies of construction, operation, and maintenance were important considerations as well. The concrete frame, for example, was designed as such not only for structural efficiency and its cost implications, but also for architectural clarity and sun control.

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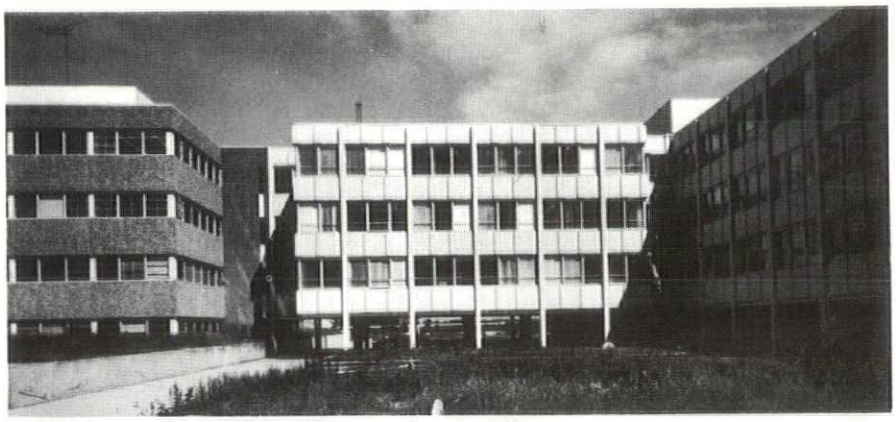

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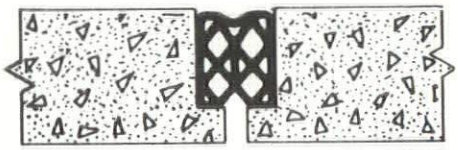

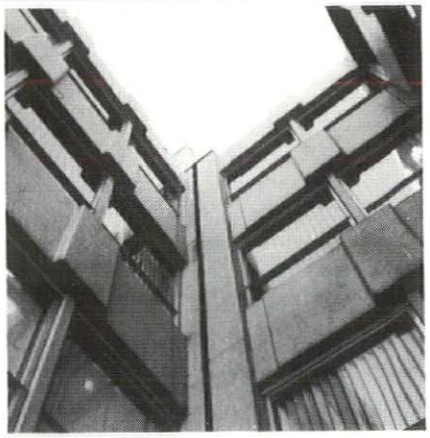

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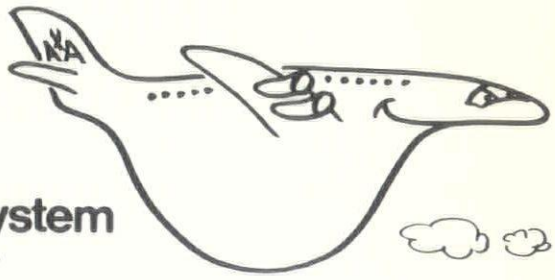

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